

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

The first American prisoner to escape from Germany, says the Temps, has reached Basel, Switzerland.

Beryl Hall, 12 years old, of Pomona, Cal., flying his kite with a copper wire instead of a string, was killed instantly Monday when the wire touched an electric power line.

Shells from the long range German guns killed one woman and wounded one woman and one man in the Paris district Monday night, according to an official statement.

Isidore Costanzo, U. S. secret service operative at San Francisco, has been suspended pending an investigation of charges of embezzling \$300 from a woman, it is announced.

Secretary of War Baker arrived in the United States Tuesday from Europe on one of the large steamships which flew the German flag before the United States entered the war.

"Victory now is a synonym for bread in Germany," declared Baron Rhondta, food controller, at London, in explaining to the Press the bearing of the German food problem on the offensive in the West.

Paul O. Stensland, of Chicago, confessed embezzler of \$800,000 from the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, which failed more than eight years ago, died Monday of a complication of ailments at the age of 71.

Lieutenant Cendalaria, of the Argentine army, Tuesday crossed the Andes by airplane from Zapala, Argentina, to Curico, Chile, a distance of 180 kilometers. The machine crossed the mountains at an altitude of 3200 meters.

Alleged to have baptized an infant in the name of Kaiser Wilhelm and to have made seditious utterances, J. D. Klein, German Methodist evangelist, of Dennis, Kan., arrested Monday at Shamrock, Kan., was lodged in the Federal prison at Amarillo, Tex.

Spikes in logs ruined two saws, endangered several lives and hindered war work at the Donovan plant, at Aberdeen, Wash., Saturday. The presence of the spikes is attributed to either German sympathizers or I. W. W., whose leaders preach sabotage.

Four lives were lost when the Leyland line steamship Etonian was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast on March 23, according to members of the crew who have arrived at an Atlantic port. Two of those killed were American horsemen.

Miss Katherine Schmidt and Mrs. Stanley M. Dixon, American missionaries, formerly of Springfield, S. D., who were captured by Chinese bandits April 8, have been released. The whereabouts of George A. Kyle, of Portland, Or., who was captured by the outlaws March 11, has for the last 10 days been unknown.

Ten German trawlers have been sunk by gunfire in the Cattegat, between Sweden and Denmark, the English admiralty announces. Their crews were saved by British ships. There were no British casualties. The operations in the Cattegat, the statement says, were undertaken by the commander-in-chief of the grand fleet.

Conscription of incomes cannot progress much beyond its present scope without interfering too seriously with production, asserted Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, and the government's legal expert on the interpretation of income and excess profit tax laws, in an address he delivered in Pittsburgh Monday night in the liberty loan campaign.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on March 30 were 9,056,404 tons, according to the corporation's monthly statement. This is a decrease of 232,649 tons compared with the orders on February 28.

The sinking of British merchantmen by mines or submarines last week reached the next lowest level of any similar period since Germany began her intensive submarine campaign early in 1917. Four vessels of more than 1600 tons, two of less than 1600 tons and two fishing boats were sent to the bottom.

The Bolshevik government has asked Germany for permission to postpone the demobilization of the Russian army in consequence of the Japanese landing at Vladivostok, according to reports in circulation in Petrograd and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent.

The Butte, Mont., board of education voted to retain German as part of the high school course. The move is purely selfish, the board explained, being based on a belief that better competition can be offered German merchants after the war if Americans understand their language.

SCHWAB IS CHOSEN

Steel Magnate Given Supreme Control of Nation's Shipbuilding—Work Will Be Greatly Expedited.

Washington, D. C.—The building of the great merchant marine which will transport America's men and resources to the battle front was entrusted Tuesday by the Shipping Board to Charles M. Schwab, steelmaker and shipbuilder, who becomes director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with unlimited powers to put through the vast building program already under way.

"Mr. Schwab will have complete supervision and direction of the work of shipbuilding," said an official announcement from the White House.

Control of policies, which include decisions as to the number, size and character of ships to be built with the millions appropriated by congress, still will rest with the Shipping board.

Mr. Piez, at his own suggestion, relinquishes the position of general manager of the Fleet Corporation, which is abolished, to give Mr. Schwab a free hand.

Mr. Hurley remains chairman of the board and president of the Fleet Corporation, in charge of policies.

Mr. Piez continues as vice president of the board, attending to administrative details of construction, including the placing of contracts, and Mr. Schwab will organize and carry forward the work of putting the ships into the water.

Mr. Schwab is the fifth man to be put in charge of the Shipping Board's building program, but his appointment was attended by none of the friction which marked some of the previous changes in management.

The suggestion for the appointment of a practical builder of National prominence came this time from the Shipping Board itself and Mr. Hurley chose Mr. Schwab.

First of all was wanted a man who could inspire the yard owners and workers with the supreme importance of building ships as fast as they can be turned out.

MILITARY TRIAL FOR SPIES

Senator Chamberlain Introduces Bill With Broad Provisions.

Washington, D. C.—A bill to bring all persons charged with violation of the espionage act under the jurisdiction of the military court-martial was introduced Tuesday by Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, chairman of the senate military committee.

The measure was referred to the military committee and Chairman Chamberlain announced that hearings would begin at once. A number of Federal judges, as well as representatives of the department of Justice, are expected to be called.

Senator Chamberlain in a brief statement declared that the one purpose of the measure was to expedite the trials of persons charged with sedition. Under the existing system, he said, a man could be indicted for making seditious speeches and, after giving bail, continue to make such utterances.

"The war cannot be run in the criminal courts or by the department of Justice," declared the senator, urging that authorization be given by congress permitting the army to deal with enemy activities.

The bill defines spies, subject to trial by army or navy courtmartial or army military commission, as persons violating the general espionage laws, legislation prohibiting destruction of war material and the draft law, those inciting military insubordination or transmitting to members of the American military forces any matter favoring the enemy's cause or persons giving false reports.

The measure's terms also broadly apply to acts which "endanger or interfere with the good discipline, order, movements, health, safety or successful operation," of the American military forces.

The bill recites that "owing to the changes in the conditions of modern warfare, whereby the enemy now attempts to attack and injure the successful prosecution of the war by means of civilian and other agents and supporters behind the lines spreading false statements and propaganda injuring and destroying the things and utilities prepared" for the military forces, the United States is constituted a part of the zone of operations conducted by the enemy.

Berlin After Russ Fleet.

London—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, has telegraphed to M. Tehitcher, the Bolshevik foreign minister, to the effect that the Russian Black Sea fleet has separated into sections of unknown nationality and, in violation of the peace treaty providing for the disarmament of Russian warships, is attacking allies of Germany. Dr. von Kuehlmann gives notice that all Black Sea warships continuing to attack in violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty will, after April 20, be treated as hostile.

French Youths Training.

Paris—The 1919 contingent of the French army (youths of 19 years) is just going to the barracks to begin training. Although called out a year before the usual time, these young men are in better condition physically than any of their predecessors.

They are starting out in as high spirits as the army did in August, 1914, shouting from the car windows that they will beat the Germans.

U. S. PREPARED FOR BATTLE, SAYS BAKER

Secretary of War Returns From France in High Spirits.

CABINET HEARS TALE

Secretary Relates That American Soldier Has Made Good and That Army is in Fine Spirits.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson and his war cabinet heard from Secretary Baker Wednesday that the American soldier has made good in France and that the men of the expeditionary forces are well physically and in high spirits.

He did not attempt to give a full report on what he saw and heard abroad, and much of the time during the meeting listened to discussion of things done in his absence by heads of other government war agencies.

Later Mr. Baker said that even casual observation made it evident that tremendous progress had been made on the war program since he sailed for France.

"The American soldier has made good in France," Secretary Baker assured newspapermen who met him. "The French and British authorities are uniform in their praise of the courage, endurance and soldierly qualities of our men."

"The big thing for America to do is to support the war," he continued, "to support it financially and with firm belief. The right arm of America is in France. It is bared and ready to strike. The rest of the body is here in the United States, but it must support the arm. This support should include subscriptions to liberty loans as well as moral support of high confidence."

"The condition of the American troops is excellent. They are all well physically and well in every other way. Their spirits are high, their behavior admirable and their relations with the French and British cordial and sympathetic."

"One rarely meets an American soldier in France who does not smile and wave his hat. The only sad Americans there are those who fear they may have to come home before the job is done."

"The information I went to get, I got," Mr. Baker said. His trip he said, would bring a closer and more understanding co-operation between the War department and the Army. As for the secretary himself, he feels that he is "now equipped with the means of judging and appreciating the kind of co-operation needed."

The impression one gets in France is one of determination, confidence and enthusiasm, said Mr. Baker.

"The American, British French and Italian armies are filled with this tremendous spirit and the civilian populations show the same feeling," he asserted.

Mr. Baker declined to discuss the drive on the west front.

U. S.-MEXICO CRISIS IS NEAR

Secretary McAdoo Tells El Paso Audience Limit is About Reached.

El Paso, Tex.—"The United States has gone to the very limit in dealing with Mexico in an effort to maintain friendly relations with that country," Secretary William G. McAdoo declared Wednesday night to an audience of 5000, which completely filled Liberty hall, the county auditorium here.

"There is not the slightest reason why we should not continue at peace with Mexico if Germany will only keep her meddling spies out of that republic," the Secretary continued. "But Germany in trying to deal with Mexico and give her the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, reckoned without Uncle Sam."

"I would like to see the autocratic tyrant that could wrest three stars from the American flag. I would even be curious to see the despot that even could imagine he could wrest the Lone Star State from this Union."

Bulgars Lose Seven Towns.

London—The Greek and British troops which on Monday crossed the Struma river on the eastern flank of the Macedonian front occupied seven towns, the war office announces. The statement follows:

"Greek troops crossed the River Struma above Lake Tahines and occupied the villages of Beglik-Mah, Kakaraska, Salmah, Kiskepi and Ada. The operation was most successfully carried out with slight casualties.

"Further to the north British troops occupied Kumli and Ormanli."

Jews Mistreated, Charge.

Washington, D. C.—A protest against alleged "continuous unjust, unfair and discriminatory treatment" of Jews in the army was filed with Secretary Baker Wednesday by Louis Marshall, of New York, head of the American Jewish committee.

One of the chief complaints is that not a single Jew among the large number with the expeditionary forces in France has been commissioned from the ranks.

BAYONETS THREE HUNS, BRAINS FOURTH, SAVES DAY FOR BRITISH

"Bob" Hanna of Vancouver Wins Victoria Cross for Bravery in Action—One of the Most Thrilling Narratives of the War, if Not of All Time—Blows Up Hun Machine Gun and Fights Single Handed in Trench.

No. 75,362, C. S. M. Robert Hanna, Canadian infantry. For conspicuous bravery in attack when his company met with most severe enemy resistance and all the company officers became casualties. A strong point, heavily protected by wire and held by machine gun, had beaten off three assaults of the company, with heavy casualties. This warrant officer, under heavy machine gun and rifle fire, coolly collected a party of men, and leading them against the strong point, rushed through the wire and personally bayoneted three of the enemy and brained the fourth, capturing the position and silencing the machine gun.

Fought Huns Single Handed.

And so Sergeant Major (Now Lieutenant) "Bob" Hanna, of Vancouver, B. C., received the Victoria cross. The reprint from the Official Gazette reads almost like a hundred other thumbnail sketches of the bravery of the boys in the trenches, but the last few lines give it more or less distinction. To Hanna it merely was a day's work. To the men of the twenty-ninth Vancouver battalion the Victoria cross, which is securely pinned to Hanna's waistcoat, is emblematic of one of the thrilling personal narratives of the entire war, if not, in fact, of all time. Stories of gallantry and self-sacrifice will be told while the world endures, but it will remain for a new race to roll up a single record to overshadow that of Hanna, who dropped in a trench all alone and single handed fought the cream of the Prussian guards—the men who never were defeated till then and who went down one after another before this medium-sized young lumberman from the forests of British Columbia. One moment Hanna's life wasn't worth a penny. A few minutes later he had saved a battalion, and a little while later he was transformed on the field from a sergeant major to a lieutenant.

The government has had Hanna set for his portrait for the National Gallery.

Over the Top Twenty-two Times.

It all happened at the battle of Vimy Ridge. This particular incident took place at Hill 70. Hanna had been in many of the worst battles of the war. Before the valiant Canadians settled down to their part of this slaughter of Vimy Ridge Hanna had been "over the top" twenty-two times; had been at grips with the Germans on numberless occasions, and, although stumbling amid death and bursting shells for days at a time, had escaped injury.

Vimy was a bloody spot. The Canadians were there as they were at the Somme, Ypres, Lens and Passchendaele. Near Hill 70 was a stub of a trench which the Canadians had come to realize was the worst spot they had to face. It was only a link and hardly could be seen, but it was known to be a nasty point, and the twenty-ninth battalion was told to take it. For two hours, waiting for dawn, the battalion crawled out on its belly in No Man's Land, waiting to rush over and surprise the Huns, whose trench was 500 yards away. Unknown to the Canadians the Huns were crawling out from their dugout to initiate the same movement against the Canadians. At the same moment two barrages started—one from the Germans and one from the Canadians guns. The two lines of crouching men arose and plunged

toward each other. The bayonet clash was brief. The ground quickly was strewn with dead and the Germans backed up to the stub of a trench which was, to the soldiers, like the root of an aching tooth. Wire entanglements stayed the pursuit of the Canadians, who, however, hewed their way through.

He Blows Up Machine Gun.

Six hundred and fifty men went "over the top" with Hanna. Perhaps two-thirds of this number went on toward the trench, but this remnant was decimated by a machine gun which the Huns had set up on the parapet. The crew of this gun fired it on the Canadians like a hose and all the officers were killed or injured. Hanna plugged on in the face of the dreadful fire. He had a Mills bomb and this he hurled at the machine gun and smashed it, killing or injuring the men who were feeding in the bullets.

It had done its deadly work. Hanna was standing alone. All about him were lying his comrades, either dead or badly wounded. Part of the battalion had spread and, he assumed, would come around back of the trench and enter it from the other end. He jumped into the trench and in a second saw a row of stalwart Prussians coming single file—this was necessary because of the narrowness of the excavation—toward him. They rushed him. As the first one was about five yards away he pulled the trigger on the only cartridge he had in his rifle. The cartridge was well aimed and No. 1 of the Fifty-fifth Prussian guards was out of the war forever.

The second one charged over his fallen comrade, but met the bayonet held in the viselike grip of the young lumberman from Vancouver. A third Prussian—also of the Fifty-fifth—dropped down in the trench as if he had collapsed, but as this was no time for taking chances Hanna, now realizing that he was alone in a nest of the enemy, used his bayonet with effective results. A fourth Prussian appeared almost from nowhere. He had the stock of his rifle in both hands on a level with his shoulder and was preparing to drive the other end home in the form of the Canadian. But Hanna was too quick for him. There was a momentary grinding of teeth, a clash and the fourth Prussian measured his length on the earthen floor.

Blows Up Two Dugouts.

Hanna then tells of what happened during the next few minutes. "I then discovered that I was alone in the trench and I was wondering where the other men were. I moved along, and at the entrance to a dugout, which was, of course, dark, I heard the buzzing of voices. I, of course, knew that I was in a dangerous position. I had no bombs. I had used my last one on the gun. I looked around and discovered a German bomb. About that time I heard the Prussians coming out of the entrance to the dugout and I waited till they were about on top of me when I let the bomb fly. It went off right in their faces. It was quiet then."

"I moved on a few feet further and saw another dugout entrance. It was the other end of a U. There I heard more voices. It didn't look very promising for me. I hunted around quickly and found two more German bombs. I threw the two into the dugout, holding them just long enough so they exploded a second after they left my hand. There was no more noise in this dugout."

Hanna's story stops here when he

A LUCKY TROOPER



This Canadian soldier who was decorated for bravery was awarded the Victoria Cross for his part in the capture of Hill 70, near Arras, France, in 1917. He is now a private in the 29th Battalion, Canadian Infantry.

TECHNICAL AIEN ENEMY NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER

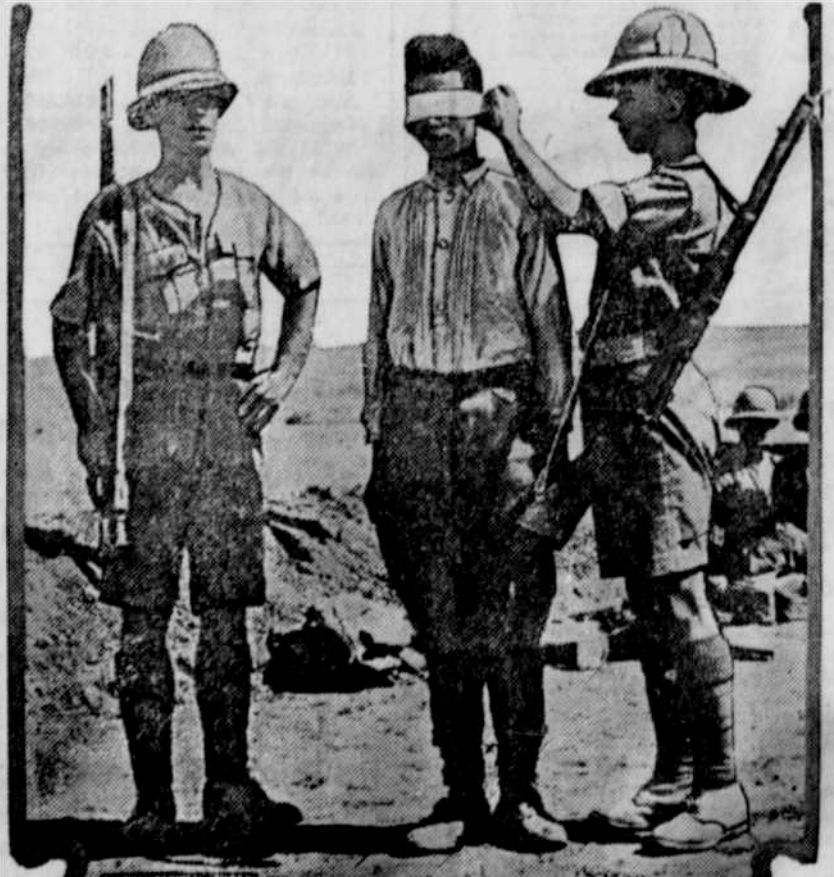
Denver, Colo.—Although he is said to have an even dozen brothers serving as officers in the Austro-Hungarian army, George A. Stadler drills four nights a week as ranking sergeant of Company F, Third regiment, Colorado National Guard. Technically, Sergeant Stadler is an alien enemy. He had not completed his citizenship at the beginning of the war with Germany. Before coming to America Stadler served four years as an officer of the Austrian army. His first two years as a military student were under the direction of German officers.

tells it. He was the only man of his company to be left by the withering fire of the machine gun he had stilled with a lucky throw of a bomb. There were no officers anywhere about. Some soldiers of another battalion appeared presently, and he took command of them and led a charge through the entire trench, "cleaning it up," as the saying goes.

He Saves Two Battalions. The whole maneuver was quickly understood. A battalion which had been despatched to join the Twenty-ninth had gone by the trench. Some of the Twenty-ninth also had gone by. Hanna alone had stopped at the objective. Those who had not gone too far had not been able to get far enough. The Prussians had figured on the Canadians passing the trench. Their program undoubtedly had been to rise from their dugouts and with the machine gun, which they did not expect to lose, wipe out the men of the two battalions. It all might easily enough have been done but for the pluck and the quickness of Hanna.

It was some time later when the young man from British Columbia was called to brigade quarters. The commander had learned all about his darling exploit. The young sergeant major, who twice before this had been recommended for honorable mention, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and now he is back in France waiting for another opportunity to add to the glory of Canada, and, as he proudly says, to do what an Irishman should.

BEYOND BAGDAD WITH THE BRITISH FORCES



Blindfolding a Turkish prisoner before he is taken through the British trenches at Jebel Hamarin, in Mesopotamia.

BROKEN HEARTS PRICED \$2.98

Jury at Dawson, Ill., Fixes That Price in Breach of Promise Suit.

Dawson, Ill.—A "broken heart" is worth only \$2.98 here.

Such was the verdict of a jury trying the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Myrian Cooper against Thomas Peddie. Miss Cooper asked \$35,000 heart balm.

It took the jury five minutes to decide the case after the defendant proved he "wasn't always" mentally responsible.

The Red Cross benefited by the trial to the extent of \$70.50. The court permitted them to charge an admission fee from the public.

Answers Questionnaire at Front.

Paterson, N. J.—A questionnaire, duly answered, was returned to the draft officials here from the firing line in France.

William Donlevy of this city, enlisted before receiving his questionnaire. It followed him to camp, across the Atlantic, and to the firing line, a distance of approximately 11,000 miles.